Washington : First, Blaine. J. A. McKean. Ardon: First, Blaine: second, Sherman; after that any Republican we can elect: two sons, voters, the same John Pergus.

Steinsburg: First Blaine; second Washburne Enders: First, Blaine; second, Don Cameron; third, Herdiersburg: First, Blame; second, Washburne, neeb Detrick.

Prinklin: First, Elane; second, Grant, J. T. Hardastle. My cholee is the same. R. D. Fisk. Yohoghenys: Pirst, Biaine; second, Sherman; will upper; the naminge. Bread Ford: First, Blaine; second, Grant. John

Mercer: First, Blaine; second, Grant or Conkling. A. C. An,berson. Liverpool; First, Blaine; second, Washburne, John Belle Vernon: First, Blaine; second, whoever the Convention may nominate. E. M Kyle.

Belleville: First, Blaine: second, Grant. Joseph H. McClintic. Greendale: First, Blaine; second, Garfield. Charles Duncamen: Pirst, Blaine; second, Sherman before brant; I speak the sentiment of the Republican voters nour part. David Boyd.

Ackermanville: First, Biame; first, last and only holes. No expections to everyone knowing it. W. A. Hanover Junction: First Blaine; second, Gardeld.

Marfin's (reck; First, Blaine; second, Grant. Reason: Anticipating trouble, would hold Grant in reserve for the field. David W. Howell. Gariaud : First, Blaine; second, Sherman, John Friedens: First, Blaine; second, Grant. A. F. Dickey.

Allentown: First, Blaine; second, Washbu Huntershown: First, Blaine; second, Garfield. Jacob. Russell Hill: First, Blaine. It is pretty hard to tell who is the second churc-Grant or Sherman. The masses, I think, are for Sherman. H. C. Prevost.

Downingtown: First, Blaine; second, Blaine. Blaine forever! J. H. Downing. Parkersville: First, Blaine; second. Washburne. Oxford: First, Blaine; second, Garfield. J. C. Mc

: First, Blaine; second, Binine. S. Grim. Macnagle : First, Blaine ; second, Sherman. William F. Danner. Livermore: First, Blame; second, Logan. William A.

Finley ville : First, Blaine; second, Grant. John A Strattanville: First, Blaine; second, Grant. F. J. Finic, ville : First, Blame; second, Grant. J.S. Gaston. Harrisburg : First, Blaine; second, Sherman. Chas.

Evansburg: First, Blaine; second, Sherman. R. J. Dennis. E'k Lake; First, Blaine; second, Washbutoe. H. Spafford. Mainesburg: First, Blame; second, Sherman. D. S. Peters. Parmington Centre: First, Blame; second, Grant. O. A. Van Dusen.

Glenwood: First, Blaine; second, Sherman, A. F. Richfield : First, Blaine ; second, Grant. New-Alexandria: First, Blaine; second, Sherman. D. R. Cook.

Salem : First, Blaine; second, Sherman. W. H. Boyer. Madisonburg: First, Blaine; second, Grant. Reuben Mapleton Depot: First, Biaine; second, Garfield. Valley Vine: First, Binine; second, Grant. Samuel Shwaim.

New-Paris: First, Blaine; second, Grant. II. O. Alum Bank: First, Blaine: second, Sherman, B. F. Walker and R. P. Wright. Lebanou: First, Blaine; second, Washburne.

Espyville : First, Blaine. W. P. Mason. Belleview : First, Blaine; second, Sherman. George W. Rankel. Ciokey; First, Blaine; second, Grant. John M. Berry. Templeton: First, Blaine; second, Evarts. Mathew

FOR GRANT. Wellsboro: My personal preference is for

Grant. For him I have the utmost admiration. But all things considered, I think Senator B'anns the most acceptable candidate. He can arouse the enthurbeam that Grant would, and at the same thus command and receive the hearty support of all shades and every branch of the Republican party. J. B. Niles. Condersport; First, Grant; second, Edmunds. W. K.

Lochiel: First, Grant; second, Blaine. M. R. Miller. Beallsville: First, Grant; second, Blaine. This postal was addressed to W. R. Dawson. He is at Vincennes, Iowa. John L. and Levi Dawson. Jefferson: First, Grant: second Blaine. S. R. Hill.

Rainsburg : First, Grant; second, Blaine. J. B. May Tohickon: First, Grant; second, Blaine. Reuben F Glen Moore: First, Grant; second, Blaine. John Byerly. Latrobe : First, Grant ; second, Blaine. A. B. Omsler. Carsonville : First, Grant : second, Blaine. Philip.

Edenburg: First, Grant; second, Blaine. B. F. Rob-Columbia: First, Grant; second, Blaine. Henry Nickleville : First, Grant ; second, Bluine. John Da-

Lewisburg : First, Grant ; second, Blaine Lisburn : Pirst, Grant; second, Biaine. Jacob Green Sparresville: First, Grant; second Blaine Thomas Downing. Bellowsville: First, Grant, or the strongest man; econd, Blaine. Thos. H. Dauy.

Pocahoutas: First, Grant; second, Blains. A. J. Reading: First, Grant; second, Blaine. Abraham G. Barr. Yellow Creek: First, Grant; second, Washburne Rufus E. Smith.

Neuton : First, Grant ; second, Blaine. J. B. Miller. Parasant Unity: First, Grant; second, Blaine. Will-m Giffen. Greensburg : First, Grant ; second, Blaine. I. T. Sheffler Beaver: First, Grant; second, Blaine. F. O. Peck. Danville: Pirst, Grant; second, Blaine. M. B. Alla

Pleasant Unity: First, Grant, and I don't care who knows it; second, Blaine (or the nominee). Joseph Jamison Lewistown: First, Grant; second, Blaine. H. G.

Arrayo: First, at the present time, Grant; second, Grant. Wu. A. Irwin. West Monterey: First, Grant; second, Blaine A. S. Hogan. Rundels: First, Grant; second, Blaine Samuel W

Shelocta: First, Grant; second, Blaine. Geo. W. Keliy, P. M. Knoxdale : First, Grant ; second, Blame, M. E. Steiner. FOR SHERMAN.

Keystone, First, Sherman; second, Blaine. G. Barshinger. C. Barshinger.

Erie: First, Sherman. Erie County is for Blaine, with Sherman or Washbarne second. George L. Sterrett.

Erie: First, Sherman or Grant; the county is for Blaine. George Demond.

FOR WASHBURNE. New-Sheffleld: First, Washburne; second, Hermitisge: First, Washburne; second, Grant. H. D.

Camptown: First, Washburne; second, Blaine Joseph P. Lee. Lottsville: First, Washburne; second, Blaine. A. M. mith.

FOR CONKLING. Thompson: First, Conkling; second, Blaine. FOR HARTRANFT.

Allentown: First, Hartranft. I do not see the mane of the best Gavernor that our Keystone State ever had in your columns. I select him as my choice, be being a good, honest, solid Republican, and I consider him the best of all that can be brought before the Con-vention. I will support the full Republican ticket. Jo-

UNDECIDED. Columbia: First, any person so we can defeat the Democrats, whether Grant, Blaine, Washburne or Sherman. Andrew Mumma.

NEW-JERSEY FOR BLAINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sig: I hope your general information with regard to the choice of Presidential candidates is more reliable than the report of the special agent of the Treasury with regard to New-Jersey, published in Title TRIBUNE of to day. Instead of Now-Jersey being a "Grant State through and through," it is, as it was in 1876, strongly in favor of Blaine, The delegates elected to the last convention well knew that the ajmost manimous sentiment of the Republicans of the supposed) they or a number of them betrayed those whom they represented. New Jersey will not instruct Morristown, N. J., Feb. 14, 1880.

"Too Ban!"—The New Cook: "Well, I declare! Here I've been and give aix guineas for a new dress to keep up the r'spectability of the ouse, and here's missis. in a dowdy thirty-shilling 'Uistror,' acomin' from that there 'Ladies' Cooperative Economical Millingery Association.'!"—[Pauch.

In Possession.—Lady (who wants to sit down): "Wid you sit in my hap, darling ?" Darling: "Sank you-I've dot a chair !"-[Panch.

VIEWS OF CITY REPUBLICANS.

LOCAL PREFERENCES FOR PRESIDENT. TALKS WITH MEMBERS OF THE RIPUBLICAN CEN-

TRAL COMMITTEE AND OTHERS-COMMENTS ON THE TRIBUNE'S PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS. Terflung reporters conversed yesterday with: number of working Republicans in this city as to their Presidential preferences, and especially as to their view of the canvass of Penusylvania, ing. Considerable diversity of oninion was elected, but a majority of those who were willing to express a preference favored

TALKS WITH REPUBLICAN WORKERS. Heary Bausher, one of the members of the Republican Central Committee from the IVth Assembly District, when asked his opinion of the effect of The TRIBUNE'S showing of the feeling in Pennsylvenia, which proves to be so favorable to Mr. Blaine, said that he Grant that the result would not be much fact is," he continued, " Grant has so far the insitrack. In my district the feeling for him much prepon derates. If I am sent as a delegate to Utica I shall favor ruled by the majority."

"Whom would you favor for second choice !" " Blaine would be my second choics. The Terrent. work has helped his chances, and will doubtless produce an effect in the convention in his favor. I do not favor Grant from any liking for a third term nor because there leet from. I believe the popular sentiment is largely in nemiciation by the Liberal Republicans against Gran

ATEMS OF E. H. CROSBY. Ernest H. Crosby, of the Hild Assembly District, said that the effect of THE TERRUSE work in showing that the Pennsylvania Convention did not represent the true and Grant he would choose the latter unhesitatingly, but be was not prepared to state who would be his first see in the wit, was for Grant, int do pointer we set on had been unde. The State Convention ought tote the true feeling of the people and then they the abufe by the decision. But it may depend targely he was not Sentator Coulding, who doubtless would not to see Grant in the White House rather than no.

Charles N. Taintor, president of the contesting delega-tion in the Hid Assembly District, said that if he had to choose between Grant, Blaine and Sherman, his choice would be in that order, and he besentiments of nearly all the Republicans in his district. "I am for Grant," he said, "because he is think that in some quarters he has opponents who would never vote for him, while the opposition to Grant is not strong anywhere. I am not in favor of any dark horse I think our candidate should be a mon who has already beer brought prominently and favorably before the pubterm, for in my opinion General Grant is a stronger mun, more of a statesman and in every way better qualified for the position than ever before. I think there can be no doubt whatever that he is New York's choice, and that he will be nominated and elected."

Morris Friedsam, chairman of the German Republican Central Committee, said that while the members of that oody had their individual preferences for candidates. support whoever was nominated by the Convention on the regular candidate. So for as he knew Grant was first chore in his district, but he was not prepared to assert his own preference.

W. E. GEDNEY'S OPINION. William H. Gedney, of the IXth Assembly Destrict, voice of the people and they may not; but perhaps I am sceptical because I am a Grant man. As a matter of news, that is another thing, and I think THE TRIBUNE shows much enterprise in sending for them. I do not think that the list will have any special effect upon the delegates to the Utica Convention; if it was the report of an election that would be a different thing. But I am free to say that I cannot account for the decided difference of apinion becannot account for the decided difference of spinion between these greatlemen and the Convention delegates. It seems to me that there must be something wrong about it. In the Convention a majority supported Grant. If they then voted for him because they wished to please Mr. Cameron, would they not do at again I But I shall not cry if Blaine gets the nonimation, although Grant is my first choice. Beging would make a good President. He has penty of backbone and would draw ment being. In the Convention, I thing that the chief struggle will be between him and Grant.

GEORGE P. MURKLEE'S FEELING. George F. Murklee, also of the IXin Assembly District: "I think that sending postal cards to the Pennsylvanta committeemen was a fine thing. It is just what we want, for my such a plan we can loarn the real opinions of the people. I have read The Tribune for many years, and I take special interest in such strekes of enterprise as it has shown in getting these reports from Pennsylvania and in publishing the tax lists. The latter idea was a capital one; though the lists may not have been of much interest to the general reader, tax syers valued them highly."

OPPOSED TO A THIRD TERM. Freeman J Fithlan, of the XVth Assembly District, said that it was likely that the work of THE TRIBUNE in ascertaining the real sentinent in Pennsylvania would help Mr Blaine's chances largely, and would have an-

effect on the New York Convention.
"I am much opposed to a third term," said Mr.
Fithian. "If he is nominated, Grant will be the worst beaten man who could run. He will be loaded down with all the public scandar of his two administrations and the burden of the third-term opposition. If he runs and is defeated it will practically destroy the Republican party. I doubt if it will ever after hold a National

can party. I doubt if it will ever after hold a National Convention."

"Who is your choice for Presidential candidate if "I am not decided between Bisine, Sierman and Washburne. My district is anti-Grant, and perhaps if it were polied it might be found that. Blaine had a imploping to the property of the property in the most certain about it. I don't believe that the State Convention will instruct for Grant without a hard fight. It is all nonsense to say that Grant will get Democrate votes. It may happen once in twenty years that Democrats vote for a Republican, but my experience mend I was a Democrat before the Republican party was formed—that on one day in the year the Democratic are united, and that we on the election day. I know of at least a hundred good flepablicans who won't vote for Grant."

REFUSING TO BE CONVINCED. Richard M. Lusk, of the XVith Assembly District, said to at he had written to friends in Pennsylvania in regard to THE TRIBUNE'S canvass, and found the result disputed. He was confident that in Philadelphia, at least, Grant led, and that Sherman was as strong least, Grant led, and that Sherman was as strong as Elaine for a second choice. "I am for Grant every time," he said, "and I don't know a Republican in my district who is not in favor of Grant as a first choice. I admire Blaine, but prefer Grant as a matter of principle. At this time we need a nan whose ability has been tried. Senator Blaine may have so much nerve as General Grant, but we don't know, and we are sure of Grant. I am opposed to secretary Sherman because of his ideas on Civil Service Reform, in which I cannot concern."

Stephen V. R. Cooper, of the XVIIth Assembly Dis He said that the delegates in his district would go to the State Convention unpledged, and would be vention who would go uninstructed. This had been decided by the Executive Committee of the district as-Sociations and also by a caseus of over 200 members. Mr. Cooper said that Grant had a better chance of election than any other man who could be put up. He would like to see a strong, stalwart Republican in the Presidential chair, for while Hayes made a good President, he would prefer one a little more energetic. As to Mr. Blatte, Mr. Cooper thought that it was too carry to see the effects of THE TRIBENE'S work; it might appear after the Urica Convention. sociations and also by a caseus of over 200 members. Mr.

JUSTICE LANGBEIN'S OPINION. Civil Justice Langbein, of the XXIId Assembly District, said: "It is impossible to say how much the Pennsylvania canvass will help Mr. Blaine. In my district there is a strong teeling for Grant I was originally opposed to a third term, but it seems to me that this is not giving a Administration. Grant comes before us as a new man. All the party machinery is out of his hands. Grant is the best man, and can most easily be elected." " Will your district instruct delegates to vote in sup-

port of Grant I'

"I shall probably go as one delegale, and shall support Grant whether instructed or not. The other of egate will probably be assureded, as he as more of a many chine man than I am. I was a soldier, and favor of the man than I am. I was a soldier, and favor of the malk. All support Grant beartily. As for as I can foresee, I behave this city will tavor Grant to the National Convention. If Grant's name is started it will take like wildfare, We believe that his travers in the National Convention. If Grant's name is started it will take like wildfare, We believe that his travers have made him a proader man, and we like the way in which he sticks by his friends. For accord choice I would name Bathe."

President Morris, of the Roard of Aldermen, commended the enterprise of The Thibuxe, but preferred to say nothing more.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER'S FEELING.

Ex-Judge Dittenboefer said that the result, as shown by the response to the inquiries of The Taibune, was a journed to meet at 10 s. m. to-day.

sufficient reply to the assertion that the majority of the Republican voters favorest General Grantes a Pres-tial caudidate. He believed that the majority of Republican voters were opposed to the third-term in-ment.

IN PAYOR OF BLAINF. A prominent Republican said that notwithstanding the managers of the Republican machine favored General Grant, he believed that the majority of the Repub arms in this city preferred Blaine.

An earnest and stalwart, Republican, in conversation

with a TRIBUNE reporter sold with empasts :

* Blaine will be the next President of this country."

"Way do you think sail" was asked.

"Evenue I near it everywhere I so shout the city.

and has come her blaine is the Barne will succeed Entherford B. Hayes."

INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

SCOND DAY'S SESSION - URADING OF PAPERS AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The arrival in the city of belated members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers added to the attendance at the second session of the Institute, held yesterday at the house of the Civil Engineers' Society. There were sessions morning and afternoon. Grant's nomination. But of course we are willing to be In the afternoon the secretary's and the freasurer's reports were read. The secretary's report showed an accession during the year of 133 members and nineteen associate members, and a total membermineteen associate members, and a lotal membership of 792. Fifty-six papers on various subjects invo been presented, and the seventh volume of proceedings has been published. Reference was made to the recently organized employment agency of the Institute, as of value for finding employment for members and as a convenience to those who wish to produce the services of mining engineers, metallurgists, gool gista and chemists. The loss of the Institute library by the borning of Fardee Hail at Lafavette College was in a fair way to be restored by the presentation of duplicates. Dr. C. W. Siemens, of London, was made an honorary member, and forry-eight members and seven associates were elected. The scientific proceedings of the morning were opened by Dr. Drows, who read a paper by P. H. Meil, fr. of Alabama, on "The Claborne Group and its Remarkable Fassis," in connection with which there ware exhibited specimens cobseted by the autum for the Gorna's Government winch will be forwarded at once. This was followed by eapers by Julian Kennody, on "Blast-Furnace Werking"; by J. M. Hartman, "Notes on the Blast Furnace"; by Percival Roberts, it., "The Pudding Process, Fast and Present," and by R. B. Harrisen, of Montana, on "told Crystalization," Mr. Harrisen showed what was said to be the filest collection in the world of gold crystalization," Mr. Harrisen showed what was said to be the filest collection in the world of gold crystalization, "Mr. Harrisen showed what was said to be the filest collection in the world of gold crystalization," Mr. Harrisen showed what was said to be the filest collection in the world of gold crystalization, when it would represent an advance comparative when it would represent an advance comparative minimum and gagent but a heat-producing fuel. ship of 792 Fifty-six papers on various subjects ost available man. I like Blaine's plues, but I parable only to that indicated by the telephone that in some quarters he has opponents who would an illuminating agent but a hear-producing fuel.

The following officers were elected:

President-William B. Shinu.

Vice-Presidents-James A. Burden, Charles B. Dudley and Persifor Frazer, jr.
Managers—James C. Bayley, W. S. Keyes and Per-Managers—James Cival Roberts, Jr.
cival Roberts, Jr.
Drown, M. Drown,

ASHES AND GARBAGE.

THE STREET-CLUANING OF NEW-YORK TO BE IN-VESTIGATED BY AN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE-SEEKING INFORMATION.

The Dock Commissioners, at their meeting resterday, received a communication from the Assem-bly Committee on Affairs of Cities, having under conaderation the question of improving, if possie, the present system of street cleaning in said: "These Pennsylvania returns may represent the New-York City. For this purpose the committee intends to hold a veral special sessions in the channer of the Common Council within a few days. Following desire information:

> what they are due to, and the effect of the wretched pavements of many streets on the cleaning of streets; who should have the management of street cleaning; what is the best system; would it be practicable to enforce the separation by citizens of ashes and garbage; the best disposition of refuse niter its collection; the present disposition of refuse, and its embarrassments; is any dumping ground absolutely necessary; if there which can neither be sold, given away, nor used for filling, would it be feasible to adopt the system prevailing at Mauchester, England, where public yards are established where refuse is sorted, that which is salable sold, that which is useless burned, and the remainder converted into manure and sold; If, after a paration of karbage from ashes and street-sweepings, it could not be sold, and the latter be disposed of to a considerable extent for filling sunken iots and lowinnds in this city or vicinity; also the in-jury to the harbor from the present (vicinit, and such other suggestions as may be of assistance to the com-

The committee also desires the following statistics The committee also desires the following statistics:
Number of miles of sireets in New York.
Number of miles paved Number of miles which
the Police Department cleaned. Number of
dumps now in use. Amounts appropriated
and spent for street-cleaning amounts appropriated
and spent for street-cleaning amounts appropriated
and spent for street-cleaning amounts from 1875 to
1880. How much of tais was used for actual expenses,
salaries, laborers' wages, removal of sweepings from
wharves to dumping grounds, for the purchase of tags,
scows, carts and other property. Number of employée at present. Number of tags, scows, carts, horses,
sweeping macaines and watering carts now owned by
the Department, and their condition. Secretary Lynch
was ordered to prepare the required statement.

An oppositional statement.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CITIZENS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: Within the last twelve months the ond tion of the tenement houses of this city has been a theme upon which the press has written much. From the pulpits of many of our metropolitan churches ser mons have been preached upon the overcrowded, up healthful humas of nearly half of New York city's pootation. Public meetings have been held and a committee as been appointed by the Mayor to devise some scheme by which the evils of our tenement house system might be abated. As a result of this awakened public opini n a new tenement-house act was passed at Albany, and supported by this the Board of Health has already ac complished much toward remedying the great cylls com-

A subject of nearly equal importance with this of th arement-house question, and one which most seriously affects the city's health, will soon come up for consider ation before our legislators. Already several stree ation before our legislators. Already several street-cleaning bills have been prepared, and their various advocates will arge their passage by the Legislature. With wise forethought the chairman of the Committee ou Cities of the Assarbily will shortly bring his com-mittee to New York to learn on the spot west diffi-culties lie in the way of securing clean streets for this city. That in the consideration of this question party politics assauld play no part is self-evident. Our city has suffered long from a bad system or inclicient execution of the work in this department, and the eves of all good ions from a ban system of themselve execution of the work in this department, and the eyes of all good citizens are turned upon Mr. Vacuum's committee. Our people are earnestly for the passage of such a bill as will secure honest and efficient work, and with this they look for better heaith almong all classes, and a reduced death rate, especially in the tenement house

reduced death raise, especially in the recement noise districts.

It would seem that the least that our good citizens could do at this time would be to visit the Cry Hail during the sessions of the committee, to show by their presence there that they are really in earnest in demanding a radical reform in our whole system of street cleaning.

JAMIS GALLATIS,
President of the New-York Sanitary Reform Society.

New York, Feb. 18, 1880.

THE NATIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

d professional base buil clubs was held at Earle's Hotel yesterday. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Williams, in the absence of Mr. L. J. Powers, the presi dent, and Mr. C. J. Evereit, the vice-president. The following delegates were present: M. B. Scanion and H. B. Bennett, of the National Club of Wasnington; H. Mahn and A. H. Henderson, of the Baltimore Club; and James Mntrel, of the Jersey City Cinb. Mr. W. H. Beauett was elected chairman of the meeting, and the secretary read the minutes of the last abound meeting, presented as report, and the champion hip for 1880 was

THE WOLF IN THE FOLD.

UTES-SENTENCE DEFERRED UNTIL FRIDAY-

EDWARD COWLEY CONVICTED. LONG AND ELABORATE CHARGE BY RECORDER SMYLE-THE JULY OUT ONLY LIGHTEEN MIN-

THE PRISONER OVERCOME WITH GRIEF. The Rev. Edward Cowley, late of the Shepherd's Fold, was found guilty yesterday of misdemeasor in the Court of General Sessions, on the first of twenty-five indictments found by the Grand Jury against him. The charge delivered by Recorder Smyth was an claborate exposition of the law governing the case. The jury was out only eighteen minutes. At the leal and f request of the prisoner's counsel sentence was deferred until Priday, bail in the meantime being reused. Mr. Cowley is now in the Tombs.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

There was a large crowd in the corridors of the ing of the Court, and when the doors were thrown

clided.

Mr. Brooke made several requests to charge, some of which the Court complied with and refused others.

The recorder Smith addressed to jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The statute under which the occomman is indicated as as follows: "Who ever naving the care or custody of any endd shall wilfully cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or thehealth of such child to be placed in such a situation that its life reay be endangered or its health atoli be likely to be infined, shall be guilty of a misdemeaner." The infined shall be in the first count that the prisoner wilfully caused and permitted the health of a called to be injured by neglecting to provide it with prisoner wilfully caused and permitted the health of a called to be injured to provide it with prisoner wilfully caused and permitted the health of a called to be injured to decide the men may fairly and reasonably entertain, in the doubt of a vaccibilities of a called to be injured to decide the men may housely and conscentiously intent that the prisoner set.

The burden rests on the prisoner of season what does honesely and without any intent what he do was done honesely and without any intent what he do was done honesely and without any intent when the cather that crime crime to commit a crime. This proof may be either by direct evidence from the case in the daws done honesely and without any intent what he do was done honesely and without any intent when the cather the cather to be cathering to commit a crime. This proof may be cither by direct evidence from the cather to be cathered others.

This proof may be cither by direct evidence for interence and evidence of atternal to commit a crime.

The burden frests on the cather by decidence for interence and evidence of atternal to commit a crime.

The burden frame crime; This indicate the cather the facts proved. Intent, however, is frequently and extended to intent, however, is frequently and exist of the facts proved. Intent, however, is frequently and exist of the fac

can convert the prisoner the grasscullon must have es-tablished by competent evidence to your entire satisfuethan, and beyond a reasonable doubt, that the prisoner stifully caused or permitted the health of such child to

ome time prior to December 26 was the manager in harge of the Shepherd's Fold. The objects of that seetety, according to us charter, are the receiving and twelvemenths and fifteen years, who are orphans, halfport and educate, apprentice and place out to service, irados and schools. Also to receive such children of deemed chable, and who shall be appointed by the trustees of the Shepherd's Fold, and to receive other an extent as, in the jadgment of the trustees, may be

TREATMENT OF LOUIS VICTOR.

It appears that on January 23, 1878, the prisoner received Lones Victor from his tather, and thereupon undertook the care and custody of such child, and that such care and custody continued until December 26 isst. It also appears by the evidence that the child appeared to be in a state of perfect health, very plump, lively, happy and stout.

Dr. Redon describes his condition when he received him from Mrs. Cowley at 8t. Luke's Hospital: "He was it."

Juncts were being called.

Mr. Hall, the clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict for the formal—We have Mr. Hall, the clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict for the formal—We have.

Mr. Hall, the clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict for the formal—We have.

Mr. Hall, the clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict for the formal—We have.

Mr. Hall, the clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict for the formal—We have.

Mr. Hall—How say you. Do you find Edward Cowley, the prisoner at the last, guilty or not guilty of the offence characta in the Indicinent for the formal—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict for the formal—We have.

Mr. Hall—How say you. Do you find Edward Cowley, the prisoner at the heat, guilty or not guilty of the offence characta in the Indicinent for the formal—We have with the prisoner at the heat, guilty or not guilty of the offence characta in the Indicinent for the formal—How say you.

The formal—We have.

The formal—How say you. Do you find Edward Cowley, the prisoner at the last, guilty or not guilty of the offence characta in the Indicinent for the formal—How say you.

The formal—Ho

him from Mrs. Cowley at St. Luke's Hospital: " He was very much emediated about the head, arms and body. any fat or inuscular development about the thighs, legs and feet. His condition was simply and wholly duo improper food, a want of sufficient quantity of tood-

starvation, in other words."

If the testimony of Dr. Redion is true, and you believ. it, the first question for your determination will be by what me ins was the condition of Louis Victor on Decem-Was it caused by the prisoner during the time be had the administration of unmiritions and manfficient food, or want of seasonable and proper medical attendance, ;

Upon these questions you alone are to be the judges. duced by the prosecution, and on the part of the defend statements, first as to the quality and quantity of food produce the result described by Dr. Redion. If you find upon these questions, or either of them, in favor of the dence and ascertain whether the result complained of was caused by a want of sufficient reasonable medical aid and attendance. And upon this point you have the evidence of the physician employed by the prisoner. It appears from the evidence of Dr. Haws that the

child was brought to him in July, 1879, when he prescribed medicine, nutritious food and fresh air. He did not see the child again until the following October. Onof the questions for you to determine is whether the chibi had proper medical treatment between those dates. It further appears that from October until December 26 so had no medical attendance whatever, and it is for you to determine whether his condition required it. It is claimed on the part of the prosecution that the food furnished was insufficient in quantity and unfil in quality for the child and that his condition resulted therefrom. It is also claimed that the child required and which his means permitted. Both he and his wife claim that they did all they poschild's life. You have a right to consider cir evidence and weigh it against the testimony of

medical attention which the prisoner failed to provide The defendant claims to have established that he did use of the calld, and that he also provided the nece sibly could do to preserve and protect the the prosecution, which, in many instances, is directly who has described the condition of affairs in the institu non. You have also to take into consideration, in arriving at a conclusion, as to the amount of credit to give the witnesses-the manner in which they gave their tes timony, their situation, the youth of the children, and THE LAW OF THE CASE. I do not deem it necessary to go at greater length into

he facts than I have done. I have neither inclination nor legal right to do so, except so f r as is necessary to lay down the law. I have no desire to say snything, nor do I intend to, which will influence you one way or the other. I charge you as matters of law,

the other. I charge you as matters of law,

First—That if deiendant received Louis Victor into his
care and custody the law imposed upon him the duty of
furnishing such reasonable, proper food, clothing, care
and medical attendances as was reasonably necessary
and proper to invent his life being endangered or als
health being injured, and that if he wilfully, that is intentionally, neglected to do so, and the life of the child
was thereby endangered, or his leath injured, he is
guilty of the offence charged in the two first counts of
the indicament. he indicement.
Second—Fruit if the defendant during the time he had
he care and custody of Louis Victor did not have the

the ears and custody of Loans Victor and not have the means necessary to provide reas anally proper medical care and attention, food and neurialment to said child so as to prevent his life being endingered or his health leng leight of it was his duty to apply to the proper public authorities for such public assistance and rethef in the promises as was necessary to prevent the life of said outlid being enoughered or als health injured, and if the orisiner wilfully neglected so to do and the child's fit and thereby endangered or als health injured, he is guilty of the offence charged in this indictment. A FAMOUS ENGLISH DECISION.

grisoner goes, I call your attention to a case decided to England in 1875, under a statute substantially the same Downes the prisoner was indicted for the manslaughter was a little more than two years old. The child had fore its death. The prisoner was one of a sect who call themselves. Peculiar People. These people had religious objections to calling in medical advice, or to give medicines in cases of illness. The prisoner in his own defence and that he sincerely believed that by abstaining from culling the medical aid he gave the child the best chance of recovery, as if he showed any want of fatth he thought he could not rely on the promise which he thought was given. The Judge told the jury that the law easts on the father who has the castody of a helpless infant a duty to provide according to his ability all that is reasonably necessary fer the child, including, if the child is so ill as to fore its death. The prisoner was one of a sect who call

require it, the advice of persons reasonably believed to have competent medical skill, and that it death ensures from the neglect of this duty it is manuslampter in the father neglecting this duty. He teld them that he did not thin! it any dethis daily. He told them that he and not that he ought fence that the prisoner sincerely believed that he ought not to provide such advice. After explaining this more fully, he asked the lury four questions, which, to pre-vent any mistake, were reduced to writing and handed to them. They answered all in the affirmative. The following is a copy of the writing handed to the jury and

following is a copy of the writing manner their any er:

Did the prisoner neglect to precure medical aid for the helpless infant when it was in fact reasonable so to do, and he had the ability!

Was the death caused by that neglect!

Unless both of these are proved, he is not guilty. If both are proved, that his guilty: but then say further:

Did the prisoner bona file, though, erroseously, believe that me heal advice was not required for the child!

Or bona fide believe that it was wrong to call in medical and.

Ical aid f
These questions were all answered in the affirmative
and thereupon the Judge directed the verdict of guidy
to be entered. The case was appealed and the convic-tion was sustained.

I charge you further, that it is a cardinal doctrine of the criminal law founded on natural justice, that it is done that constitutes its criminality; the intent and same person must be presumed to intend that which is the ordinary and natural consequence of his own set.

AN IMPORTANT CASE. I think I have said all that is necessary. The case is In my judgment the developments which have been made during the trial will do a great deal of good,

made during the trial will do a great deal of good, whatever the verdict may be. They will induce people to look into the management of such institutions to see if their money is houssity or dishonestly applied. We are so much engaged with business that while we give, lew of us are willing to devote any time to ascertain what dispesation is made of our enarity. It is important to the prisoner, whe is a deergyman; but that makes no difference. The fast will do kim no harm. It he is guilty or innocent, it is your only to say so.

There are other inniters which have been brought into the case with which you have nothing to do. You have nothing to do with the action of the Society for the Freventon of Crucity to Children. The case has been placed before you by the public prosecutor of this county, and the connection of the society with it must not influence your anids. You have nothing to do with the fact that there are twenty-five other indistinguishment against the prisoner. Whether there are one or fifty has nothing to do with the charge concerning Louis Victor. The fact of the prisoner's arrost and of his being shacked are foreign to the charge, and you must be consider them. Oniside indivers must not influence your nimbs, and if you allow them to you violate the oath you have taken. The case is with you. THE VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Mr. Brooke made several objections to the charge but they were overruled. The jurors then retired and were hildren and youth for education and training to such | foreman remained standing while the names of the jurors were being called.

Mr. Cowley, contrary to usual custom, had remained came into court he sounted cach one of their faces eagerly as they passed him on their way to the seats. The appeared lost in his situation, and he spoke to no one. When the word "guitty" fell (rou the foreman's lips he rested this chows on his knews and dropped his beauting his high. He cived bitterly, and the lears railed down his cheeks. His desire seemed to be to hide

in the contribution when the verdict was given, but size arrived immediately afterward.

After the verdict had been recorded, Mr. Brooke assess for a six of presentings, in order that he might consult with Judge Fullerton, who was not present.

Mr. Pholps was opposed to any numerosary delay.

Mr. Brooke contended that no injustice or injury could ensue to the recipie by giving him reasonable time to defiberate on the proper course to pursue. By passing semence his right might be prejudiced.

The Recorder and that it he thought that his right would be in any way prejudiced, he would grant the delay.

would be in any way prejudiced, he would graft the dolors.

Mr. Brooke said that has was the first convoction under the act, and if the Appellate Court should say that the convection should be reversed, the personer would suffer by naving been sent-need. He asked if it was necessary that what was calified the clause of public justice should be heard in the court.

The Recorder asked if the prisoner was remanded noin Friday if he would be said-fied.

Mr. Brooke replied in the afficuative, and the prisoner was remanded until Friday for sentence.

Mr. Brooke-Wil the same lead stand, your Honor if the Recorder—No. The prisoner must be committed. I cannot accept ball after conviction.

RECONSIGNED TO THE TOMBS. An officer then touched Mr. Cowley on the shouldefr and aroused him from his apparent stupor. He arose and walked between two officers to the prisoner's box for a few minutes Mrs. Cowiev joined hun. They held a conversation of half an hour together, and then Captar Cond-say intimated that he was ready to except him to the Tombs. Mr. Cowley embraced his wife, took up his hat and walked briskly along by the side of the Capitan. On the way to the Tomba Mr. Cowley was asked what he thought of the sentence. He replach, sharply, "What do you, think of h !" and the conversation was not pur-

do you think of it?" and the conversation was not pursued.

The District-Attorney was asked as to the probable course to be pursued on the other twenty-four indictionants against Mr. Cowley, and resched that he had not made up its mind. He further and that he would not decide anything until after exit Fithay.

The panishment which it is possible to inflict on Mr. Cowley on each indictment is one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$250. The sentence can be made as light as in the discrete in of the Court may seem fit.

After his conviction Mr. Cowley was removed to the Tomas by Capitan Landsay, of the Court squad. He was placed in Cell N. 34, fourth ther, which is devoted to persons convicted of misdemicrops. His conviction was a great surprise to him, and he spent the afternoon in a dejected state of mind. Mr. Cowley's wife visited him shortly after his return to prison, and remained with him twenty minutes. She appeared deeply affected by her husband's position.

by her husband's position.

The prisoner declined to see other visitors, and would say nothing to reporters, referring all to his counsel.

AID FOR COLORED REFUGEES.

APPEAL FOR THE HOMELESS SUFFERERS IN KANSAS. The following appeal has been issued by

The following appeal has been issued by leading citizens of New York:

Touched by the account of the sufferings of the colored refusees in Kansas, the understaned appeal for help for them. There are already 15,000 to 20,000 of them in the State. They centings to come day by day, striving rasped, and bare-foot, and without money. Many are sick from exposure to the severe climate, and a number have been frozen to death. They are withing to wook, but at this season of the year unable to get employment, as most of them are only accustomed to labor on a farm. A considerable boat of those who came in the Summer have contrived to pick up a living, and now offer to help those who have followed in their distress. Governor St. John says be "has seen no tramps almong them."

We are gathering up money and supplies for the Irish, which is right. Ought we not to remember our starying fellow-citizens in our own country!

The Preedman's Relief Association of Topeka, Kan., with which Governor St. John is connected, calls urgently for aid, especially for money to buy fuel and food, and to pay ratroad tures, as the association forwards the refugees as tast as possible to all places where the people are withing to care for them till the Spring comes, when they can set them at work. Contributions should be seen promptly to BENJAMIN B. Sperman.

President sechance's Bark.

BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
President alechanic's Bank,
Jackson S. Schultz, Thomas C. Acton,
Sinclair Tonsey, J. M. Requa,
Charles Watrous, J. Bishop Putna m,
L. G. B. Cannon,
George Bliss, William E. Podge,

The explanation given by an excited Celes tial in Vicksburg-" Me playee poker with Mehcan, al-tial in Vicksburg-" Me playee poker with Mehcan, al-lee same me guttee flo aces; me bettee ten dolla, no-body clum in. Me glettee the klings; me bettee dolla, nobody clum in. Me glettee flo flushee; me bettee fifteen dolla, eviy son of glun clum in. Me cleaner

XLVIth CONGRESS-IId SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. PETITIONS IN THE SENATE AGAINST THE REDUCTION OF DUTY ON STREET BAILS-A SHIP TO BE SENT

TO THE LAND-THE ACKLEN CASE IN THE HOUSE SENATE...... WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1880. In the Senate to-day petitions against a reduction of the duty on steel rails were presented by several Senarors, signed by officers of the Pennsylvania

Raticand Company, the Lehigh Valley Eastrond Company and other ratirend companies. The House bil to aurilorize a compromise of the cinim of the United States under the will or Joseph L. Lewis, was reported adversely and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Fis.), from the Committee on Navat Affairs, reported the following as a substitute for a smaller resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. LOGAN (Rep., id.), and referred to that committee:

Received That the segretary of the Navy be and be to

(Rep. 1d.) and referred to that committee:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby suthorized to omploy any ship or vessel belonging to the Navy of the United States, best adapted for such service, for the purpose of transporting to the 'anishing peer' is laid such contributions as may be made for their reflet, or in charter or employ under the nuthority of the United States, Asuitable American said of vesses for such purpose. Any small of money necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution is beredy appropriates.

The joint resolution was considered and passed. The Senate boil to authorize the President to debut an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps to perform the dattes of Sulcitor and Judge Advocate-General, and if it the rank and pay of such officer, was reported, with stamedments, and placed on the calendar.

The Senate, by a vote of year, 25, to mays, 36, refused.

the schate resumed consideration of the bill an hop-zing the ascertainment of the amount of puolic lands scated on military warrants, and the payment of 5 per school of the value thereof to the several States.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) spoke in invorof, the bill, Mr. KERNAN (D. in., N. Y.) and Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Mr. SERNAN (D. in., N. Y.) and Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Mr. GERDON (Dem., Ga.) moved that the Schate pro-sed to consider the motion hereledors enloyed by Mr.

Mr. GORDON (18m., Ga.) moved that the Senate pro-ceed to consider the motion herstolore entorest by Mr. Davis (Dem., W. Va.) to reconsider the vote by which the resolution appointing a special committee on the Interoceanic Canal was adopted.

Mr. McDONALD (Dem., Ind.) objected to the post-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day an adverse report was

resented from the Committee on Columps, Weights and densures, on the petition of the Bullion Club of New-York City, praying for specie currency. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. REPORT ON THE ACKLEN CASE.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the unanimous report of that ominities to regard to the charges made by The New York Herald and The Detroit Post against J. H. Acklen,

or Louisiana.

Mr. ACKLEN (Dem., La.) demanded the reading of the report, and it was accordingly read.

The report resides the charges made by The Detroit Post, the personal explanation made in regard thereto by Mr. Acklen, and the resolution under which the conhis act, which had been the subject of criticism, but the Committee and not felt justified in so doing. The Committee finds that Mr. Acklen, not being a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented on the 13th of January a paper purporting to be a report of that Committee submitted by Mr. King, relating to the claims of certain citizens against the Government of Nicaragua, which paper was printed at his request. That paper was not a report of the Committee or Foreign Affairs, and had never been adopted or favorably considered by it. That alleged report was presented in the absence of Mr. King, whose absence was known to Mr. Acklen; and as presented it consists of four pages of monuscript, a printed resolution, and the printed report of Mr. Acklen; and of a request from the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the spoedy passage of the resolution, and is in the form of a request from the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the spoedy passage of the resolution, and is in the handwriting of Mr. Acklen, so lerk, and copied by him from a draft made ny Mr. Acklen, the Les amount of the committee of the other control of the committee as probably adverse to it. Mr. Acklen subsequently allered it, so passage to it a printed copy of a resolution asking for a special on ministee it, so changed, on January and the mass, and introduced it, so changed, on January altered it, by passing to it a printed copy of a resolution asking for a special committee to report on the Meaningman chains, and introduced it, so changed, on January 23. Mr. Acaden being inquired of at the time, by the Journal ciers, taked to couvey to him any other impression than that he had presented the report for Mr. King. It was Mr. King, and not the chairman of the committee, who assed Mr. Acklen what the introduction of the report meant, and who received an unsatisfactory reply. The entires anded in the journal and in the records remained uncorrected until January 20. All of which is respectfully submitted, and the committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. ACKLES sent to the Clerk's desk mad had read letters directed by him to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the chairman of the Summittee middle that the committee, asking that the scope of the investigation under the enlarged.

with be enlarged.

Mr. COX stated that the committee had no authority go beyond the simple inquiry as to the truth or faisity

to go beyond the simple inquiry as to the truth or faisity of the charces.

Mr. FROST Dem., Mo.; offered a resolution recommiting the report, with instructions to report what action, it any, the fluore should take it the master.

Mr. COX composed the resolution. He had been authorized by the sommittee to resist any such motion.

Mr. FROST stated that he offered the resolution for the purpose of saving the House from an embarrassing position. He thought it only proper that that report should be accompanied by some recommendation. The matter was a sclour some, and therefore be thought that some committee should report what course should be pursued, what action should be accommittee should report what course should be pursued, what action should be acarly its dignity and house. matter whom toneded so nearly its dignity and honor.

Hr RICE (Rev., Mass.) opposed Mr. Frost's resolution,
Mr. McLask (Dem., Ind.) supported the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
again to to shrink from the full performance of his

ought not to shink from the fail performance of ms
Mr. COX desied that he had ever shrunk from the
performance of his duty. The delicacy which pertained
to this matter came from the nature of the charge which
concerned the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was indelicate on the part of the House to have sent the inquiry to that Committee in the first place.

Mr. DUNNELL (Res., Minn.) supported the resolution.
Mr. WHITTHOUSE (Dam., Tenn.) was in favor of giving Mr. Ackler an opportunity to explain his motives.
Mr. FINLEY (Dem., One) in ved as an amendment to
Mr. Frost's substitute that the committee inquire and
report whether the action of Mr. Ackler in the premises
was the result of cereapt and improper motives, or
whether it arose through mistake or misunderstanding
on his part.

Mr. THOMPSON (Rep., Iown) said that the House had Mr. I HOSETSON (Rep., 1980) and the was for the House to decide whether Mr. Acklon had acted upder corrupt mostres or otherwise. He bettered that the position of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was absolutely unassoluble on that point. Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., III.) also argued to the same

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., III.) also argued to the same direction.

Mr. EICE remarked that to constitute the Committee on Fereign Affairs the tribunal to pass uson the question would give rise to a suspicion that the examination might not be so conducted. Mr. King was a member of that committee, and it was said that there was a strong feeling between that gentleman and Mr. Ackeen. It was, therefore, improper that Mr. King or his colleagues on the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be the committee to try Mr. Acalon. He trusted that all the members of the House would interfore see that the investigation. If it was to be continued, should be conducted by a new and entirely impartial committee.

Mr. BLOUNT (Dem., Ga.) said that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ricc) had amnounced to the House the fact that there was a member of that committee who stood almost in the attitude of a prosecutor of Mr. Ackien.

Mr. KING (Dem., La.) –I dow that.

ber of that combittee who stood amoust in the attribute of a prosecutor of Mr. Ackien.

Mr. KING (Dem., La.)—I deny that.

Mr. BLOUNT—I do not desure to make the slightest reflection upon the gentleman (Mr. King), but I uniforstood from the facts of the case that he has a good deal of feeling in the matter.

Mr. RING—I deny that.

Mr. RING—I deny that the proper one.

Mr. RING—I deny that the committee on Foreign affairs. He had had no personal feeling in the matter except that he realized that his name had been misned, and that the authority of the committee had been misned.

and that the authority of the committee had been misused.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., Conn.) thought that there
was justice in the claim that it was latter
not to recommit the question to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He therefore offered as
an amendment to the original proposition;
"That the report and evidence presented be referred to
the Judiciary Committee, which committee is instructed
to report what action, if necessary, is required on the
part of the House."

Mr. GARFIELD concurred in the amendment. The
House ought to do justice, first, to its own privileges
and the integrity of its records, and second, to individmais, and he believed that the motion of the gentleman
from Connecticut would do both.

The previous question was moved and seconded, and
Mr. Hawley's amendment was arreed to—161 to 22.
Mr. FROST them withdrew his substitute, and the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as amended,
was adopted without a division.

THE NEW REFUNDING BILL.

THE NEW REFUNDING BILL. Mr. F. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), Cuairman of the Commit. tee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill to facili-tate the refunding of the National debt. Also, a resolution commuting that bill to the Committee of the Waole and waking it a special order for the first Tuesday in March, and from day to day thereafter until disposed of, to the exclusion of all existing orders, but not to in-terfere with appropriation bills. The resolution was Mr. G(BSON (Dem., La.) introduced a bill, which was

Mr. Gibson (Dem., La.) introduced a bill, which was referred, to secure the more uniform collection of duies on imported sugars. It provides that all sugars, the apparent color of which, as imported, is not above No. 7 butch standard in color, and which contains over 92 per cent and not over 95 per cent of crystallizable smart in 100 parts of the dry substance, shall be classified as above No. 7 and not above No. 10 Dutch Standard. All sugars, the apperent color of which supported is not above No. 10 Dutch standard at 10 parts of the dry substance, shall be classified as above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, and which contains over 95 per cent of crystallizable shear in 100 parts of the dry substance spail be classified as above No. 10 and not above No. 13 Dutch standard. The percentage of crystallizable sugar shall be accertanced by such means as the secretary of the Tressury by regulation may prescribe. The House their resumed in the morping nour the consideration of the bell to regulate the removal of chases from State to Federal Courts. The bill wont over without action.